

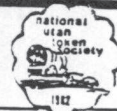


THE TOKEN HUNTER

A Publication of the

National Utah Token Society

Vol. 8, No. 10
October, 1989



Dedicated to Collecting, Recording, and Preserving Medals and Tokens

Officers

Pres.	Byron Elfors	1-884-6145
V.P.		
Treas.	Deb Sornsen	572-1795
Sec.	Bill Turpela	1-884-5595
Wagon-	Greg Manos	537-1717 ext. 293
Masters	Eric Jameson	582-6461
	Don Sornsen	572-1795
Editor	Norm Johnson	561-5300

Next Meeting

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Raffle

1 sm. bag garnets
Clearfield Pool
SFSK Bingham Ut/5 cent cigar
Burns Pool Hall, Copperfield/5 cents IT
(Magna) Burikes Pool Hall/5 cents IT
Milford, Utah/5 cents
(Park City) S&C/5 cents
L. Barsotti, Ogden, Utah/ 5 cents

Next Meeting

The next club meeting will be held Thursday, October 26, at 7:15 p.m. As far as the editor has been able to determine, the speaker will be Marlow Peterson. He will talk on rocks and minerals, marble collecting, and other interesting stuff. See you there.

Bill's Bull

As I was sitting down to write I was thinking I've been doing this for more than two years. If somebody was to say that I would write this little article for that long I would have said "Bull-something." But I've done it with a little help from my friend - thanks Norm.

Here it is October and time for coming up with new officers. I hope that whoever is elected will be supported by all club members. Even club members who do not serve as officers still have a part to play. The new officers will need some help.

As for getting out and finding anything lately, Larry and I met some nice people down in East Carbon. We found the places where the Big Spring and Peacock dairies were located back at the turn of the century, and a few other interesting places. We found a couple of tokens and coins - they weren't the ones we were after, but there were some tokens and that's all that counts. But now with the deer hunt coming up, the end of the season is near and we'll have to wait until next Spring for more treasure hunting. That's ok, we'll be back.

I hope everyone who went deer hunting was successful.

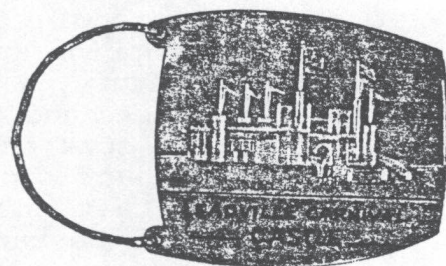
See Ya, Bill

COLORADO SOUVENIR FOUND

By Byron C. Muir

In our constant search for old tokens we tend to accumulate a large assortment of unclassified memorabilia which usually gets tossed into a drawer or box and serves only to torment us of an otherwise fruitless nature trip. However, like tokens these peculiar artifacts enable us to share briefly the lifestyles and traditions of people from America's past. I hope it won't seem too inappropriate to submit the following information concerning an interesting non-token find.

Several months ago at Frisco I found a small brass memento shaped like an old miners ore bucket, which was apparently made to symbolize a special three month event in Leadville, Colorado during the year 1896. Being somewhat intrigued about the historical significance of this artifact, I decided to contact Reference Librarian, Catherine Engel of the Colorado History Museum who was very helpful with its identification. Information was provided to me explaining that due to a recession in the mining town of Leadville during the 1880's & 90's the citizens decided to try something unique and impressive so that the people of Leadville could enjoy a winter of laughter and happiness. A three month celebration was planned to commemorate \$200,000,000 in production from the neighboring mines of the area. A five acre site was selected on Leadville's Capitol Hill with plans to build an enormous castle of ice. It required the labor of 250 men, working day and night in sub-zero weather to assure its completion in January, 1896. The ice castle measured 420 feet in length, 90 feet in height and required more than 5,000 tons of ice to build. It resembled a Gothic palace from fairy tale land and was regarded as one of the architectural wonders of the world. Inside the castle there was a large skating rink and ballroom complete with illumination, heating and lounges to comfort the visitors. One portion of this immense structure also contained many exhibits including life-size ice sculptures of miners, a working model steam locomotive, taxidermy displays, a gold bar display from the Little Johnny Mine and a twenty thousand square foot painting on canvas entitled "The Midland Plaisance". Bands, parades, fireworks and toboggan races continued until the spring thaw forced them to close. One individual who helped finance the project was apparently so obsessed with saving the magnificent edifice that he purchased \$5,000 worth of muslin in an effort to protect it from the warm rays of the sun. Despite the effort to save it, on March 28, 1896 the Carnival Castle began melting into the pages of history, closing its doors forever. Today old photos, news articles and scattered mementos serve as humble remembrance of a time when the people of Leadville built a fabulous palace of ice.



TELEPHONES and TOKENS

Joe J. Davich, TAMS #2440

In the past ten years Park City, Utah has received recognition as one of the most favored winter and summer sports areas in the country. But at one time this once famous silver producing "camp" was counted as the leading mining camp of the world. As over four hundred million dollars worth of ore had been extracted; many millions of dollars paid in dividends, its population figure would be estimated at about ten thousand inhabitants, and from this small camp some two dozen millionaires would leave investing their fortunes in the Salt Lake valley and other sections of our country.

During the boom years of mining in Park City, it had quite a history relative to the early telephone companies that would operate their exchanges here. The original historical story about the telephone companies had consisted of some thirty four pages but it was necessary to condense this history for publication at this time.

I do believe that most of us do take the telephone service for granted as we over look the basic drive that motivated the pioneers of this field. Certainly they met with many frustrations, many problems, not alone to count the great finances that were necessary which eventually would help in moulding and bringing closer the community, the State and our nation.

My basic interest would be to bring out some detailed information on the two telephone companies that did exist in Park City back in the early days, but deem it necessary to forward some pioneer telephone history relative to the State of Utah, plus other western States.

Telephone service first began in Denver, Colorado on February 24, 1879 and it was called the "Denver Telephone Dispatch Company." They immediately had 161 customers signing up for the telephone services. This was the first commercial exchange between the Mississippi valley and the west coast.

Much credit must be given to Mr. A.M. Munser, who had been one of the leaders in the building and perfecting the "Deseret Telegraph Line;" in Utah back in 1861. It wasn't until 1878 that he secured the rights to introduce the "talking machine" in Utah.

Early in 1879 a merchant in Ogden, Utah installed a private telephone between his store and his warehouse. Then in the early part of 1880 other private lines were installed both in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah. The placement of this private line in Ogden created a lot of interest and talk amongst other prominent gentlemen of Ogden. They had high hopes that such a enterprise would be most successful as this would be a boost for the grocer, banker, and men of the business world to have such phones installed in their place of business.

So it was that Ogden, Utah was honored as the first city in Utah to receive a license to operate a

August 1974

telephone exchange. The National Bell Company issued such a license on March 1, 1880 to the Ogden Exchange Company. This exchange was opened about September 8, 1880 with some 24 lines and about 30 telephones. The National Bell Telephone Company issued a license to the Salt Lake City exchange on March 29, 1880; thereby this being the second exchange to open in Utah and coming just twenty-nine days after Ogden had received its license to operate.

Even though the Salt Lake exchange was organized during the year of 1880 the records of the American Bell Telephone Company would show that on December 24, 1880 the license was cancelled and on the same day a new license was issued by the American Bell Telephone Company a successor to the National Bell Telephone Company.

The American Bell Telephone Company issued a license on April 22, 1881 to operate a exchange in Park City Utah. The name selected would be "The Park City Exchange Company." So Park City had the distinction of being the third City in Utah to have a telephone exchange. This exchange officially opened its doors on September 1881 and in the early months of 1882 Park City had about sixty telephones operating, with each subscriber paying \$3.00 per month plus the installation charges.

The first long distance telephone line in Utah was opened in 1884, that being between Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah. Later in that year the line was extended to Park City. The fourth telephone exchange was opened in Logan, Utah on February 1883 by the Ogden Exchange Telephone Company. Then on June 18, 1883 the Rocky Mountain Bell Company opened an exchange in Provo, Utah, this being number five within the State's boundary.

The growth of the telephone exchanges and services in Utah had expanded very rapidly but other neighboring States had felt this same impact. Wyoming's first exchange was in Cheyenne in March 1881, while the telephone arrived in New Mexico and Arizona in 1881 and in Miles City, Montana in 1881. In the year of 1883 the first telephone exchange in Idaho was located in Hailey, and in 1883 El Paso, Texas received its first exchange.

During the growing years of telephone service in Utah, several companies had been formed. The Ogden Exchange Company, the A.J. Pattison & Company serving in Salt Lake City and the month of June of 1881 the Utah Telephone Company was organized to take over the existing exchanges in Utah. On February 26, 1883 the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company was incorporated under the laws of Utah. Immediately after the Rocky Mountain Bell was incorporated they would secure the rights from the American Bell Telephone Company to serve the states of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. The corporate officers of the Rocky

Mountain Bell held their first meeting on April 2, 1883 and they authorized the purchase of the Park City Exchange Company for \$8,000.00 in stock of Rocky Mountain. In 1883 this company did purchase the Wyoming Telephone & Telegraph Company which had exchanges in Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming.

In a few short years many telephone exchanges appeared within the State of Utah and they wanted to expand with more long distance services. In 1887 the long distance lines were completed between Ogden and Logan, Utah, then from Salt Lake City to Provo, Utah, from Salt Lake City to Bingham Canyon, Utah. In the early 1890's the long distance lines had been completed as far south as Nephi, Utah and as far north as Preston, Idaho.

About the turn of the century the State of Utah had grown very rapidly and the Rocky Mountain Bell Company was trying to keep pace with this growth plus they had three other States where their demands were heavy and by 1910 they found themselves deeply in debt. The means of transportation was very primitive and they had rugged terrain and mountains to over-come and the long distances they had to place the wires, poles, and other equipment certainly proved a great financial burden for the company. The competition and pressures were great by the rival companies that sprang up over the territory and in order to stay in business Rocky Mountain Bell was forced to offer better service and lower their rates to the customer.

Rocky Mountain Bell had made no allowance for depreciation and equipment that would be obsolete in the expanding years. However, with all the difficulties that this company had suffered, research indicates they had done well in the field of communications. In 1890 they had about 2,000 telephones in service, and by the end of 1910 they had about 54,000 customers.

The first telephone exchange in Park City was located in the Lindell and Fraser building. On January 7, 1882 it was moved to the post office building. On October 28, 1882 the exchange was moved to the Park City Bank building. On June 21, 1884 the Rocky Mountain Bell would distribute telephone directories in Park City and here on October 21, 1885 they would install a new switch board and on September 28, 1885 they would publish and distribute their latest telephone directories.

For a long period of time Park City had requested a charter of incorporation, but with no success. With the increase of the mining ventures, the population boom, and the increase of the local merchants, the year of 1884 would be the year that a charter was issued. The "City Fathers" would soon enact ordinances which would be a necessity in the growing times.

Even though Park City had grown rapidly and had been noted as a successful mining "camp," the great fire of June 19, 1898 would be most disastrous. Seventy five per cent of the town was

destroyed and it's estimated that about one million dollars damage had been done. In a short period of time, the town was re-built and continued on with even greater success. The building which housed the Rocky Mountain Bell exchange was destroyed by this great fire, but on July 30, 1898 the company purchased the Woodruff property on Main street and made plans to construct a two story brick building for their exchange. On October 15, 1898 a fine new building was complete and ready for occupancy. This building remained as a telephone exchange even after the year of 1911, at which time the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company purchased the Rocky Mountain Bell. The Mt. States Company occupied this same building until 1964, after which they built a new building at the lower part of the city.

After the turn of the century the Rocky Mountain Bell did well in Park City. In 1905 they would suffer with some problems. The customers complained loud and clear that the services rendered them was very poor. During the stated year; wages were low and it would take one day's pay from the monthly pay check of the miner to pay for his telephone bill.

With the increase of new customers and complaints of the present telephone customers the company felt that a new switch board was a necessity and this was done on April 29, 1905. The company was to suffer with further difficulties. With the placement of the new switch board it was necessary to re-wire the entire town and this great task was completed in the month of November 1905.

The month of January 1908 would find the Rocky Mountain Bell placing their first pay telephone booth in their exchange building. Even though no records are available of how many or where other pay stations had been placed, I feel that many other pay stations had been available for the general public, and for the many business firms located on Main street.

During the years that Rocky Mountain Bell had their exchange in Park City another telephone company had been watching their operations and advancement very closely. This company being the Utah Independent Telephone Company. In due time this later company would seek a franchise in Park City to open their exchange.

The officers of the Utah Independent Company had requested a franchise and in order to satisfy the officers of the Rocky Mountain Bell, both companies appeared at a regular City council meeting which was held on May 24, 1905. The officers of the Rocky Mountain Bell would petition against a franchise as they felt that one telephone exchange in Park City was enough.

After much discussion pro and con on this franchise, the majority report committee of the City council favored granting a franchise. They leaned toward the fact that two telephone systems would result in improvement of services, it would also

give employment to local residents, and increase the taxable property and contribute to the revenue of the City, County and school districts.

Evidently in the many years that the Rocky Mountain Bell had operated in Park City they offered nothing to the municipal corporation even though they had exclusive use of the streets for their equipment and they paid a license fee of only \$50.00 per annum.

The Utah Independent Company made a proposal to the City council that their company would supply twelve telephones free of charge and also full use of all its toll lines within the State for the purpose of apprehending criminals. If a franchise was granted they would also pay the sum of \$100.00 to the City treasurer for the use and benefit of the City. The above mentioned company also stipulated that the toll rates between Park City and Salt Lake City would not exceed fifteen (15) cents for each five minutes service and the toll rate from Park City to Ogden, Utah would not exceed twenty five (25) cents for five minutes service.

After much deliberation of the council members a ballot would be cast, whether a franchise would be granted to the Utah Independent Company. Councilman Fargo and Rasband voted that a franchise be granted, while councilman Welsh and Dalev were opposed to such a franchise. With a "tie" vote being counted; Mayor Wilson would cast the deciding vote and this being that a franchise be granted this company.

After this company received notification of their franchise they immediately started to sign up customers for telephone service. Each resident would pay \$24.00 per annum while the business firms would pay \$36.00 per annum for services rendered. This company started construction of a fine fire proof brick building and by November 1906 the building was complete with a switch board and all operating equipment. During the time that the two telephone exchanges operated in Park City there seemed to be too much friction between the two firms. The Bell Telephone felt that the Utah Independent was wasting money by painting their telephone poles green, while they left theirs unpainted. They also felt that the financial structure of their competitor was poor and this would eventually force the Utah Independent Company out of business.

Even though Park City did have two different telephone exchanges it did appear that both exchanges had done well in their business operations. Both companies had many exchanges in Utah but the time would come when the Rocky Mountain Bell and the Utah Independent Telephone companies would cease operations. As on July 1, 1911 a new telephone company would appear in Park City and it would be known for many years as the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company. This later company was a result of the unification of many small pioneer firms. The principals

August 1974

in these mergers were the Colorado Telephone Company incorporated in 1881, the Rocky Mountain Bell incorporated in 1883 which did absorb various companies that was serving Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. This unification would consist of the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph company which had been formed once to consolidate small companies operating in Southern New Mexico, Eastern Arizona and Northwestern Texas. In July 1911, the Colorado Telephone Company merged with the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Company to form the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company. The directors then offered to buy all properties of the Rocky Mountain Bell and this merger was accomplished on August 17, 1911.

Once the Mt. States Telephone & Telegraph Company had taken over they would expand and progress very rapidly not alone in Park City but in the thousands of square miles of their territory and eventually they would serve the following states; Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Idaho, and El Paso, Texas. This company would issue their telephone directory for Park City in 1911.

During the years that the Rocky Mountain Bell and Utah Independent companies operated in Utah, and their designated areas, they made use of the so called "telephone token." The history relative to such tokens is very vague and what shall appear on the tokens is my own supposition as a collector and I would hope in the future years to uncover some definite information relating to the telephone tokens.

The Rocky Mountain Bell token is 21mm in size and of brass metal. The obverse depicting the name of Rocky Mountain Bell Co., while the reverse depicts the following: "One Local Switch." Its a mystery of what One Local Switch meant other than in those days each time one inserted a token in the pay station it was necessary to go through the local switch board operator and they placed the title on one local switch for such a transaction.



The Rocky Mountain Bell token bears no inscription of a stamping company, but most of the merchant tokens struck in Utah had been done by the Salt Lake Stamping Company. I would assume they ordered tokens in bulk orders, as they would have many pay stations located in Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, and this specified token was "die" cut to be used in any one of their pay stations.

It makes one wonder if this company did afford some means of discount on their tokens. Certainly they were not in business to show a loss and in

order for them to stimulate new business, plus at the same time receive an inexpensive means of advertising I feel they did afford a discount, such as if one did purchase five telephone tokens for "two bits" the company would give the purchaser a total of six tokens, which meant a bonus token.

It's very possible that each exchange manager would issue to his repair crew, the telephone tokens which would be used while out on repair job, or possibly when new pay stations were installed. The manager could have issued U.S. coinage but this would mean a lot of extra book-keeping; plus it would require many dollars invested in such a procedure. After the tokens had been used in the pay stations, the manager would redeem same, periodically and once the same tokens were used over and over again.

Also in the early days not everyone could afford a telephone in their homes. Many of the ranches, farmers, and families living many miles from a town, had a pay station in their homes. At one time in Park City, one could count some thirty (30) saloons in operation in a given year, and I certainly believe many saloon keepers didn't have a private telephone, but had pay stations, to be used when necessary and for the use of the customer.

The telephone tokens depicting the name of the Utah Independent Company is most unique. The token is 21mm in size and of brass metal. On the obverse it depicts the name of "UTAH IND. TEL. CO." while on the reverse a large letter "U" appears. This company also placed a number on their tokens. I know of the following numbers which appear on their tokens. Number "1" . . . Number "7" . . . and Number "10." This system of numbering remains a mystery, but it's possible that each number was designated for a particular exchange, and a method of accounting for the company. Regardless of their reasoning I feel no matter what number appeared on such tokens, they were interchangeable at any pay station operated by the company.



Surely the telephone token would cause some state of confusion as with two different telephone
Page 134.

companies having tokens and pay stations, one might wonder for example if a Rocky Mountain Bell would or could be used in the pay station of the Utah Independent. Such a system surely wouldn't bring in the needed revenue by a particular company; and I would believe that each company devised their own pay stations, that would accept only their specified telephone token.

After the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company was founded, I don't believe they made use of the so called telephone tokens such as the previous companies had done. A token was used by the law enforcement which does depict "Sheriff's Office" on the obverse, and the "Telephone Co." on the reverse. The token being 21mm in size and of brass metal. There could be several theories of why and how such tokens were issued and used. The peace officers had to be in constant communication with their office, and it's possible they were purchased from the telephone company in bulk lots at a discount price. It's possible that the telephone company as a public relations, did issue so many free of charge to the law enforcement agency. After the tokens were redeemed from the pay stations, they could be used over and over again with a specified purpose of the Sheriff's Office.



The general use of the telephone token had served its purposes back in the pioneer days. The time would come when such tokens would be classified as a nuisance for the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The field of communications had expanded rapidly for the Mt. States company, and they had many pay stations. If the truth were known this company lost many dollars on their pay stations by the tokens that had been used by the pioneer telephone companies. As every time a toll call was placed by a party, instead of the party inserting a U.S. five cent piece, the party instead would place in the pay slot an old telephone token, a foreign coin, or just a plain slug.

It was the customary procedure of the exchange manager each month to make his visit to each pay station, counting out what money was in the pay box and leaving a receipt for such cash removed with the business establishment that had a pay station on the premises. During the course of counting all this change he would encounter many odd varieties of coins. After he would accumulate a large grouping of tokens, slugs, and so forth, he wouldn't destroy them but would take them to the

TAMS Journal

main telephone office in Salt Lake City.

After the main office had accumulated a large bag of tokens, washers, foreign coinage, etc. they would take the bag to the Murray Smelter, at Murray, Utah and place same in the incinerator. This process was continued for a long period of time; and the day would come when the telephone token no longer existed.

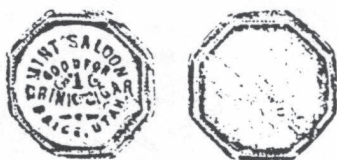
It's most unfortunate that this did occur, speaking in behalf of a collector. Today the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone token is scarce; but the token of the Utah Independent Telephone Company is even more scarce.

The research of the telephone companies and tokens has been a most interesting project. By no means what historical data has been brought to light is complete. With any article that is published many different opinions can be formed by the reader and one who collects tokens. I certainly feel that many collectors of the telephone tokens could add much to what has been said about the pioneer telephone companies, and through further pursuit of history it's most possible that some day to come, further facts can be uncovered and published for everyone of us to read and enjoy of what had taken place, many, many, years ago.

ALLEN BROS.
Hyrum, Utah



MINT SALOON
Price, Utah



GEO. W. JONES
Salt Lake City, Utah



Club Medal Advertisement

This ad, which appeared in the September 19, 1989, edition of Numismatic News is likely to generate a good deal of interest for this year's club medal. If you haven't bought one you should do it soon. The silver medal was struck in a limited edition.

Utah



First Utah token depicted on metal

Utah's first self-identified territorial token is featured on the National Utah Token Society's club medal for 1989.

The medal shows the token along with an outline of the Southern Hotel, issuers of the token. The original token was "good for one drink" at the hotel and is believed to have been issued between 1883-1884. The Southern Hotel was located in the silver-mining town of Frisco, located in the Utah Territory.

The reverse of medal shows the society's logo.

The medal is available in silver at \$20, postpaid, in an issue of 100 and in brass at \$5, postpaid.

To order write to the society at 1123 E. 2100 S., Salt Lake City, Utah 84106.

N. U. T. S. MEMBERSHIP FORM

☐ FAMILY MEMBERSHIP \$12.50

☐ SINGLE MEMBERSHIP \$7.50



Find the benefits of membership

NAME: _____

MAKE OUT
CHECKS TO
N. U. T. S.

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

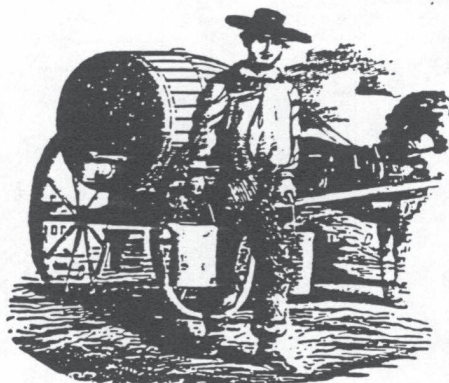
PHONE: () _____

SPECIAL INTERESTS: _____

SEND TO: 1123 East 2100 So.
Salt Lake City, Ut. 84106

(or copy it)
Clip this, fill it out, and send it with your dues (and marked ballot) to 1123 Ea. 2100 So., SLC, Utah 84106. If you pay your 1989 dues on or before Dec. 29 and you will be assured 1988 amounts. Dues may go up in 1989.

CLASSIFIEDS



ALL ABOUT COINS

BUY
SELL
TRADE

Bob & Carol Campbell

1123 East 2100 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106
(801) 467-8636

"WHERE THE COLLECTOR IS KING"

MEMBER LM-ANA UNS NUTS. OCC. ITHA ATCO. TAMS SHCC

Buy, Sell, Trade Tokens - No
Reasonable Offer Refused

7th ANNUAL
ATCO
National Token & Medal Show
FREE ADMISSION
SEPTEMBER 2&3, 1989
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

BUY-SELL-TRADE TOKENS-MEDALS-MORE

Show Information:
George Hosek
7411 Idledale Ln
Omaha, NE 68112
(402) 455-1905

Location:
Ramada Inn Airport
Abbott Drive & Locust
Omaha, NE 68110

Rooms:
1 (800) 272-6232
1 (402) 342-5100

BUY-SELL-TRADE TOKENS-MEDALS-MORE

Your ad could be here for just \$2.00 an issue

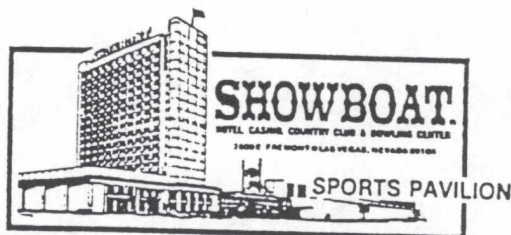
YES - WE WILL HAVE MANY MEDALS
 X TOKENS - AND TOKEN DEALERS
 LAS VEGAS ANTIQUE BOTTLES & COLLECTIBLES CLUB



Invites you to take part in the West Coast's largest

COLLECTIBLES SHOW AND SALE

JOHN NUTTING, CHAIRMAN



FEBRUARY 1990

250+ TABLES AVAILABLE

DEALERS SET UP

Fri. 9th. - 11:00AM - 9:00PM
 Sat. 10th. - 7:00AM - 9:00AM

SHOW HOURS

Sat. 10th. - 9:00AM - 5:00PM
 Sun. 11th. - 9:00AM - 3:00PM

ANTIQUE BOTTLES
 FRUIT JARS
TRADE TOKENS
 OLD TOYS
 BASEBALL CARDS
 PAPER GOODS
 COMIC BOOKS

ADVERTISING MATERIALS
 DOLLS
 TINS
 INSULATORS
 MEMORABILIA
 SMALL ANTIQUES
 THIMBLES

COINS
 BREWERY ITEMS
 LRB'S
 POST CARDS
 BEER CANS
 GLASSWARE
 AND MORE!

For further information, applications, contact:

Dottie Daugherty, Show Sec.
 3901 E. Stewart #16
 Las Vegas, Nevada 89110
 Phone: 702-452-1263



Donation \$1.00

